

The I. W. W. is the ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION of the WORKING CLASS; it has no Political Affiliation and is Controlled by no Political Party

# The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. II. No. 28.

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50c a Year.

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

### THESE ARE LIVE ONES.

While a few "dead" locals are passing long resolutions, declaring intention to "leave the wreck" which they have vainly tried to make of the I. W. W., the loyal members are very much alive in different sections of the country, and are sending in subs for the Bulletin, donations for the emergency fund and reports of actual work accomplished.

In a communication from the secretary of one of the lumber workers' locals of Montana, recently brought into the I. W. W. from the Montana State Union, and enclosing \$25 for 50 copies of the Bulletin for one year, we note the following: "We initiated 29 new members at our last meeting, and there are that many more in sight who did not have the money coming, but will be ready to come in at the next meeting. The worst that we have to contend with is there is no regular pay day in the camps and the men have to travel 30 miles in places to draw money, the company refusing to honor orders since our last strike. The companies have discharged quite a number of men for joining the I. W. W., but if anything it makes them more determined to keep out of the international company union."

Executive Board Member Francis Miller, writes from Providence: "The Saint landed O. K. and made good here all right. Local 530 voted \$25. The Rhode Island Socialist Unity Society voted \$10 last night. Also have a few more plunks on that list of mine. May send in something on it next week. Will not send the list till it is full."

Fellow Worker Geo. Nickerson of Minneapolis, sends in five subs for the Bulletin and asks for collection lists on the "Now or Never" fund, saying that more money for the I. W. W. will soon be forthcoming from that quarter. Later the money came all right—\$7.50—three days after lists were in hands of the Fellow Worker.

Fellow Worker Jas. Wilson of Spokane, in a letter enclosing \$46.50 for dues stamps and Bulletins, says: "We received 1,500 of the last Bulletin and could have used another 500. Walsh is here since Thursday. I hope for very good results from now on."

Fellow Worker Wm. Liebrecht of Local 432, Seattle, sends in a list of twenty subs to the Bulletin, which he says were obtained by the literature agent of the local, C. Nelson, with the aid of other members. All other locals should emulate the example of Seattle, that is, appoint Bulletin agents and systematize the work of getting subs.

From Phoenix, Arizona, Fellow Worker F. Velarde sends in \$11.00 to the "Now or Never" fund, contributed by several active workers in that locality, and accompanies this substantial donation with expressions of good will. This is different from many others, who send along the "good will" all right, but without the wherewithal to keep the machinery of the organization in working order.

Executive Board Member J. J. Ertor left Chicago last week for the anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania on an agitation tour at the request of the I. W. W. locals of that section. Wherever Ertor has gone in the past good results have always followed, and we expect that this will be no exception.

From Globe, Arizona, Harry Jardine, that tireless member of the Active Brigade, again comes through with a list of contributions to "Now or Never" totalling \$18. He complains that he is at a disadvantage, on account of working "graveyard shift," that is from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. But a few more of the same kind on any old shift wouldn't be a bad thing for the I. W. W. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Fellow Worker E. J. Barry of Gilf Edge, Mont., another of the Actives, sends in a list with \$10, contributed by several fellow workers in that lo-

cality. No flies on the comrades of the West. Let the East look to its laurels.

The I. W. W. need lose no sleep; over would-be disrupters. Their voluntary "demise" leaves the organization free to pursue its mission. Let the active and loyal members continue their activity toward the recruiting of membership and extending the propaganda for industrial unionism. To work, everyone!

### ST. JOHN IN PROVIDENCE.

The Evening Bulletin of Providence, R. I., Monday, Nov. 9, contains the following account of the activity of General Secretary Vincent St. John in that district:

Declaring that the American Federation of Labor is an outgrown and obsolete labor organization and that the "emancipation of the workers from the domination of capital" will be delayed until the labor organizations have acquired "sense enough to recognize the existence of an economic class struggle." Vincent St. John of Goldfield, Nev., General Secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, addressed a mass meeting of Textile Workers in Guild Hall, Olneyville square, last night.

The meeting was the third that has taken place since Saturday night. Two of them have been addressed by Mr. St. John. On Saturday night the French Textile Workers had a mass meeting of their own, which was addressed by Emile Treasse of Paris and which was attended by 250 persons, one-third of whom were women.

Yesterday morning the regular meeting of the Textile Workers was held, with Thomas J. Powers in the chair. Delegates were present from New Bedford, Hoboken, N. J., Lawrence, Worcester and Lowell. These delegates, together with representatives of the local branch, represented the executive council of the textile department of the Industrial Workers of the World, and they came to this city to meet Mr. St. John, their General Secretary. The latter addressed the meeting on matters pertaining to the organization and later had a session with the visiting delegates.

### HALL IS CROWDED.

Guild Hall was crowded to its capacity last night when the meeting was called to order by Mr. Powers, who is the permanent secretary of the union and who was elected chairman of the meeting. Without preliminaries, he introduced Mr. St. John, who spoke on "Industrial Unionism." He said in part:

"The old form of trade unionism has been weighed and found wanting; on the other hand, industrial unionism since its foundation three years ago has progressed by leaps and bounds and is today keeping awake those so-called labor leaders who know that they have failed to lead and who are trembling lest they should lose their insignificant little jobs."

"The differences between trade unionism and industrial unionism are many and deep rooted; they involve differences of principle, differences in construction of organizations, differences in aims, and differences in the methods that shall be employed in the pursuit of ends."

"An example of what we call craft or trade unionism is best seen in the American Federation of Labor style of organization. Labor organized in that manner could, in the early stages of capitalist development, operate against the employer with greater or less success; but craft unionism, always defective, has deteriorated with the development of capitalism, until from the point of view of the working class, it is now practically a worthless thing."

"In part, the reason for this deterioration of the unions comprising the A. F. of L. grows out of the backward development of capitalist institutions, and, for the rest, it is due

to the wrong foundation upon which pure and simple craft unionism is built.

### HAVE ONE UNION.

"It is a first principle of the Industrial Workers, on the other hand, that the workers shall be organized industrially—that is to say, the employees of any industry shall be organized into one union, as against the policy of craft unionism, whose plan of organization is to separate the workers of each industry into a large number of independent craft unions. Take the printing trades, for instance. The pressmen are organized in a union by themselves; so with the typesetters, the stereotypers, the web pressmen, the news writers, etc."

"The first natural result is jurisdiction quarrels; another evil springing from this manner of organization is that it necessitates an army of union officials, opening a broad field for grafters and corruption in the union; but, passing over these matters, and coming to a result of first importance, we shall see what happens when these unions begin dealing with the employer."

"Each makes its separate contract, and here the cunning of the employer comes into play. The contract with one of the unions is made for three years, with another for two years, and so on, making the contract with each union end at a different time from all the rest."

"Look at the other side now, and take the textile department of the Industrial Workers of the World. The Textile Workers include all workers in wool, cotton, silk, passementerie, lace, carpet, cordage, clothing, hats, caps and other branches of textile work. All work together, fight together, win together, or go down to defeat together. That is industrial unionism."

"The principle of the Industrial Workers is the fundamental recognition of the economic causes and conditions that brought about their formation in the first place. We differ from the other labor organizations in this vital proposition that while they deny the existence of class struggle we recognize and declare that there is a class struggle going on in this world today, and instead of following so-called labor leaders in their low-towing attitude to the employer, we go ahead with our programme regardless of the plans of the employer, or whether our programme will come into conflict with his or not."

"The A. F. of L. believe in a friendly attitude with the employer. Our mission is to conquer concessions from the employers. And when we shall have decided that the time has arrived to take and to hold the industries and that no longer shall a capitalist-owned Congress make law to subject us to the interests of its masters, but that the Congress of the workers shall proceed to figure out the needs of the collective operators, and collective owners of the industries in the interests of all, then the general administration of the Industrial Workers of the World will be directed to take up the work of administering the affairs of wealth production to the utter ignoring of the slips of paper called stock certificates, which at present entitle a parasite class to the control of our means of life and the ownership of the products of our labor. The stockholders under our plan will be given a chance to earn an honest living, something that they don't always give us under their system."

From different sections of the country come inquiries as to the proposed Propaganda Leagues and how to form them. All we can do, of course, at present is to refer inquiries to the resolution passed by the fourth convention and remind them that the resolution is before the membership for approval or disapproval. One such inquiry comes from members of a large independent organization, saying that while they cannot form locals of the I. W. W., they wish to organize to carry on the educational propaganda for industrial unionism, and on that account desire to form propaganda leagues.

## SYNDICATE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

The following account of a recent conference of Syndicalists held in Bologna, Italy, is taken from the "Bulletin International," an organ of the Syndicate Movement, issued in Paris, France, in French, German and Flemish. Later the "Bulletin" will appear also in English.

"A convention of revolutionary unionists was held on Nov. 2, in Bologna, Italy. More than 50 localities were represented by over 150 delegates. The purpose was to find ways and means for a united Syndicate organization, because up to the present, as is well known, the revolutionary unionists were too much isolated. From the start an animated discussion took place."

"The Syndicalist lawyer, Adelmo Nicolai, insisted that the executive board form a new revolutionary Socialist party. The Syndicalist Libero, heading a fraction of the meeting, spoke to the contrary, explaining the necessity for the revolutionary unionists to leave the election propaganda as a matter outside the jurisdiction of the union, but in so far as it concerns the anarchists' theory of totally abstaining therefrom and also as it is viewed by the Reformists. Libero moved the formation of a provincial federation of Syndicalist groups, of those in existence today and of those that yet may be organized. The best energies which are now active for the propaganda of direct action ought to be united."

"The order of the day presented by Libero in that sense was adopted by a large majority after a heated discussion."

"The success of the Syndicalists assembled in Bologna will most likely be followed by a polemic from both sides, since the resolution of the congress came entirely unexpected."

"The 'Bulletin International' also contains the following interesting item regarding a 'passive resistance' strike in Austria:

"The railroaders employed on the Great Northern of Austria have again made use of that form of direct action which previously proved a great success, namely in the strict observance of all service regulations, which soon results in paralyzing the transportation service for passengers and merchandise."

"The Minister of Railroads threatened the workers with severe punishment should they continue to persist in passive resistance. But those threats can hardly be carried out, because strict observance of rules and regulations concerning the service can hardly be made a motive for censure, much less lead to punishment of the employees. We wish our Austrian fellow workers success."

## NEW YORK COUNCIL REORGANIZED.

New York, Nov. 29, 1908.

For your information I wish to state that the Council was reorganized last Sunday after a mass meeting at which St. John spoke. The following were represented: Locals 15, 95, 91, 130, 179, 420 and 161. Local 522 elected delegates, but they were not present. No very important business was transacted, the session being a brief one, merely to elect committees and officers. I was elected secretary. As a result of St. John's stay here, as well as some local developments, DeLeon's "anarchist" and "physical force" scare is gradually but surely disappearing. The situation is O. K. HENRY TRAUBIG.

## PHILADELPHIA ALL RIGHT.

St. John writes after a visit to the Quaker city: "Seven out of the eight locals are standing firm in Philadelphia." The one exception is the mixed local No. 218, mentioned in the last Bulletin as having left the organization and taking along eight good-standing members.

## NOTICE SCRANTON, PENN.

Joe J. Ertor, G. E. B. member of the I. W. W., is now stationed in this district, and all miners or other workers who desire his service or wish any information about the I. W. W., should communicate with him at 212 Spruce St., Scranton, Pa.

## NATIONAL TEXTILE UNION

The regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Board of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers was held Nov. 7th and 8th, in headquarters of Local No. 530, Olneyville Square, Providence, R. I. Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. Present, T. Powers, E. Alazzone, A. Detolleneare, C. Webert, F. Miller, Wm. Glanz. Ernest Alazzone was elected chairman. Secretary read minutes of last meeting, interrupted by Webert objecting to Wm. Glanz being seated. Wm. Glanz stated that he did not deny that he had written certain articles, and accepted a nomination as Executive Board member of an organization that in his opinion was the I. W. W., Glanz claiming that until charges in writing were preferred against him he was entitled to a seat under the present constitution. Powers: "I do not see why we should make charges in writing or otherwise? You have severed all connections with the organization. We certainly have not—did not—know anything about it, and were not asked; and either way you look at it, if the member from Paterson is right, and the organization he represents is the I. W. W., then we are not a part of the I. W. W., and he has no right here any way, furthermore if I have no objection to hearing what he has to say, it is not because he has any right here, but out of personal consideration for the man."

After remarks by Webert and Alazzone it was agreed to let the matter rest till after reading of minutes and correspondence. Minutes read and approved. Communications read and ordered filed. Report of Secretary read and first part regarding Paterson approved. (In my opinion the Paterson situation should be made a special order of business and taken up first. Fellow Worker Glanz answered the call sent out to all Executive Board members, saying that he would come here for the meeting. When I sent out the call I did not know of the stand taken by Local No. 152, Paterson, of which Wm. Glanz is Secretary, or I should have included a report of same in the call and requested an opinion from the members on the matter. The way things stand now, I can see nothing else to do but to go through the formality of declaring his seat vacant, and to arrange for the filling of the vacancy. In my opinion it should be left with the loyal fellow workers of Paterson to elect one of their number to fill same. Personally I would like to have the members of the board give Ex-Member Glanz the privilege of the floor for any reasonable length of time.) After some discussion Glanz was given the floor, he confining himself almost entirely to remarks on correspondence read by Secretary pertaining to Paterson affairs. Webert objected to time being taken up for this matter. Powers: "The fellow worker from Paterson is in a peculiar position. If I had been in his place, you could not have hired or driven me to come." Detolleneare stated that in his opinion Glanz had no right here, that if the Local which sent him here wanted to bring their influence to bear on this body, they could have waited till after this meeting to decide, that the way the affair was rushed through made it look suspicious. Wm. Glanz said he was satisfied, as he had carried out his instructions and done his share, leaving the meeting soon after. Motion seconded and carried that Secretary is instructed to carry out recommendations in relation to Paterson. Motion carried to adjourn at 9 a. m., Sunday. Adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

### Sunday Session.

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m. Present, Powers, Alazzone, Webert, Detolleneare, Miller. Alazzone elected chairman. Vincent St. John was called before the board to get his opinion on matters in Paterson. A motion carried to have him reorganize the silk workers of Local No. 152 on his tour. After hearing report from Detolleneare on conditions of the or-

ganization in Lawrence, Mass., the Secretary was instructed to investigate. Motion carried that Fellow Workers Webert and Pamploni be sent to Lawrence at their earliest convenience. After some discussion in which Vincent St. John took part, it was decided that in the event of a Local being organized in Bristol, R. I., it should come into the national union. The matter of chartering locals and branches was taken up and the proposition of the secretary to take up the matter with the General Executive Board was concurred with. The board adopted the suggestion of the Secretary that it is left with the majority of the board whether the next regular meeting should be held or not. In case it is not held an auditing committee of three is to be elected, one each from the following locals: Fall River, New Bedford, Providence. Motion carried that if Fellow Worker Bateson can be secured to draw up a circular on the sliding scale system in use in Fall River, that his expenses be paid. Committee on stationary ordered to go ahead and order supplies. Motion carried to instruct Secretary to forward \$10 for balance due to strikers of Local No. 20, Lawrence. Executive Board Member A. Yates came in at this point.

Since Oct. 19th per capita has been paid on 1,350 members, with four locals in good standing not heard from. Total income \$115. Expenditures to date \$128.67, including \$100 to headquarters for 2,000 due stamps. Ernest Alazzone, mileage \$2.00, time lost 1.00, expenses \$3.00-\$12.00; August Detolleneare, mileage 2.83, expenses \$2.00-\$4.83; Charles Webert, mileage 0.90, expenses \$0.75-\$1.65; Albert Yates, mileage 0.90, expenses, \$0.35-\$1.25. Expenses of session, \$19.73.

Adjourned at 1:30 p. m.

FRANCIS MILLER, Secretary.

## ALL TO WORK FOR THE 10,000.

In our last issue we stated that the Industrial Union Bulletin must have at least 10,000 paid up circulation in order to reestablish it as a weekly and keep it in that status in the future. The following list of new subscribers shows that the Fellow Workers have not yet put on their working clothes for the winter months. A few sections of the West show up in good shape, but what's the matter with the East? Wake up, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and the rest of the big industrial centers. Ten thousand of the last issue were printed and they are nearly all sold. Bundle orders were good; but we notice that such places as Seattle and Spokane which use large bundle orders also send in the most individual subscriptions. Remember we are endeavoring to make the Bulletin a household necessity to every workman. Do your share by furnishing the readers:

Washington	.....	32
Alaska	.....	9
Minnesota	.....	9
California	.....	7
Utah	.....	7
Montana	.....	2
Arizona	.....	5
Pennsylvania	.....	4
New York	.....	18
Massachusetts	.....	4
Illinois	.....	14
Others	.....	12
Foreign	.....	3
Total	.....	126

## MEMBERS AT LARGE TAKE NOTICE.

On account of constantly changing their addresses, all members-at-large should send to General Headquarters for ballots on the referendum of the Fourth Annual Convention. Ballots are now ready. Secretaries of local unions should also order ballots to the number of members in good standing in the local. Latest date for return of ballots to General Headquarters is January 5, 1909.

# The Industrial Union Bulletin

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## TO THE READERS OF THE BULLETIN AND SUPPORTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

### A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Bulletin has not been issued for a month. There were reasons, and the loyal supporters of the Industrial Workers of the World have a right to know them.

A brief historic review is needed to impress the import of this appeal:

In the first year of the Industrial Workers of the World, the "Industrial Worker," then the official organ, as a monthly at a subscription price of 50 cents per annum, and with the right to carry advertisements, was circulated among 11,500 paid-up subscribers. From the revenues of the paper a full equipment and paper stock for six months ahead was procured, and the paper was gaining in circulation right along.

When the second convention placed the organization on the rocks of working-class experience, as provided for in the manifesto of 1905, those who had engineered the New Castle deal to place the organization in control of politicians and stamp out with iron hand those who would not bow down to the commands of self-elected "intellectual" leaders, saw their plans frustrated by the intelligent acts of proletarians and true industrial unionists, and in their fury over the miscarriage of their deals seized all property of the organization, and continued to publish the "Industrial Worker" for a period of three months so as to exhaust the stock paid for prior to the second convention.

When the "Industrial Union Bulletin" was started as the official publication of the Industrial Workers of the World the same parties played the informer to the authorities and demanded the suppression of the paper on the ground that it was the symbol of anarchism in this country.

When the postal authorities, after a thorough investigation, which lasted three months, granted the privilege of second-class mail entry, it became incumbent upon the organization to supply about 4,000 former subscribers to the "Industrial Worker," whose addresses could be ascertained, the paper free of charge for a period of from four to six months, entailing an expense of approximately \$1,600 without returns whatsoever. But the organization thought itself in honor bound to fulfill such an obligation.

On account of the last desperate attempt, engineered last year by a political party and its organ, to subjugate the economic organization to the whims and notions of the party functionaries the organization faced another crisis, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts on the part of true industrial unionists that the organ was preserved and kept in the field.

Now, these same parties are making another attempt, as intimated in a letter from a certain Wm. Glanz of Paterson, and also by the scurrilous attacks of a political party paper upon the organization to act as informer to the authorities and demand the suppression of the Bulletin on the ground that it is a symbol of anarchism, though using as a pretext the claim that the Bulletin has not been issued regularly as a weekly.

At the same time a few supporters of the same political party who for "sheer love" of the Industrial Workers of the World had advanced money during the critical days of 1906, have been demanding their money, and though their claims have nearly all been settled and the organization will soon be freed from that source of annoyance, yet this made it mandatory to curtail again the expenses for the Bulletin, and thus the Bulletin was not issued as a semi-monthly.

Although the enemies of the I. W. W. have been unable to attain their ends it is incumbent upon the organization to have the paper issued as a weekly again as soon as possible. No paper in this country has been able to give its readers so much original reading matter as the Bulletin because no space was taken up by advertisements, by which other papers make themselves self-sustaining, and at a yearly deficit of \$3,000 on the paper account all subscribers were given the benefit of the contributions from all supporters of the organization.

Every true industrial unionist, whether a member of the organization or not, must have a vital interest to have the paper preserved and made the most potent propaganda organ of the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World. No one who is true to the cause will like to see the enemies succeed in their demand for the suppression of the paper on the ground that the organization has no funds available for the special purpose of having it re-issued as a weekly. Those who now fail to respond and give their support have never fully understood the import of self-control of all institutions created by the working class as means to attain their economic freedom; those who falter and fail now will never be able to give account when they will see the working class driven back to despair because of the loss of the publication created to rouse the workers to action and band them together in a militant body for the struggles of today and the final battle for emancipation.

It's up to you, you know the facts—to be or not to be, that is the question.

Resolve to be, to stay, to conquer, to win!  
Now pull together, every workman a dollar.

## PROPAGANDA LEAGUES.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the I. W. W. adopted the following resolution, to be submitted to the referendum of the membership for approval or disapproval:

"Be it resolved, by the convention that the General Administration of the Industrial Workers of the World be authorized to issue credentials or charters to Propaganda Leagues or Clubs, composed of actual members of the working class, in localities where the general organizer deems them necessary.

"1. That these clubs shall be under the control of the General Organizer the same as national organizers.

"2. That these Propaganda Leagues shall be governed by the Preamble and Constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"3. That they shall not admit to membership persons suspended from the Industrial Workers of the World.

"4. That they shall not admit to membership members who have withdrawn on account of disagreement with the policy of the organization or any of its subsidiary bodies."

This proposition in another form came up previously in the convention and was voted down, largely because in connection with it was the proposition to abolish mixed unions and substitute Propaganda Leagues thereof. A majority of delegates were not in favor of doing away with the mixed local, and accordingly voted the whole proposition down. The discussion in the convention on the subject of Propaganda Leagues, which is inadequately reported in the minutes, clearly set forth the reasons for this move.

It was contended by some of the opposition that mixed locals, which were intended as propaganda bodies, could perform all the functions of Propaganda Leagues, and the latter were therefore unnecessary. While this was admitted as far as some localities were concerned, where proper industrial unions had not yet made their appearance, it was contended by the supporters of Propaganda Leagues that in the large industrial centers with a diversity of industrial unions, the mixed local was wholly inadequate to properly conduct the educational and propaganda work. The reason given was that the mixed or propaganda local cannot under the constitution admit to membership workers whose industrial union is already organized in the same locality.

For instance, a machinist in New York belonging to the Metal Workers' Industrial Union of that locality cannot participate in the administrative affairs of the mixed local of that district. Accordingly the scope of the mixed local is limited, and its propaganda affected by the inexperience of such membership in the affairs of genuine industrial unions. On the other hand, the Propaganda League admits to membership all those active members of different industrial unions who, as speakers, literature distributors, etc., are especially fitted to carry on propaganda work. In this way all active propagandists in a given locality may be enlisted for the work, and a fitting instrument for systematizing propaganda and centering it on those industries which afford the best opportunities for the time being, is placed on foot. Different industrial unions may confer with the Propaganda League and obtain its co-operation to hold meetings and distribute literature among workers in shops of that industry, without at the same time jeopardizing the jobs of members of the I. W. W. who may be working in those shops—a thing which the industrial union itself cannot do with safety. The Propaganda League, having done the preparatory educational work for the locals and industrial councils, its function for the time being ceases at that point, and the actual work of placing the men in their respective industrial unions is turned over to the organization committees of the locals or the district council. In other words, the recruiting of members having been done by the League, the organizing is left to the local union itself. Such division of labor was held to be necessary for effective building up of the I. W. W.

Furthermore it was contended that through the Propaganda League, wives of wage workers, who might not otherwise be eligible to membership in industrial unions, could participate in the propaganda and thus become a powerful force for upbuilding the economic organization.

It was also pointed out that foreign nationality clubs in America, whose work has hitherto been confined for the most part to supporting political parties, but whose members are largely non-voters, and before their five years' residence in the country is passed often drift away from the influence of the club or federation to which they are connected, can, through Propaganda Leagues, bring their fellow workers into immediate contact with the economic

organization, where as members they have full rights and privileges from the start. To this end it is desirable that branch Leagues be formed for the different languages and nationalities wherever necessary.

As an instance of the effectiveness of such an organization, we may cite the example of the New York Propaganda League, which was organized in April last. From a summary of the active work of this League, furnished by the Secretary, Henry Traurig, we gather the following facts:

The New York Propaganda League was organized April 21, 1908. From that date to Sept. 14, when the secretary's summary ends, the League carried on a systematic agitation throughout Manhattan, mostly in the form of open air meetings. With only three or four regular speakers available, four indoor meetings were held, one large mass meeting in Union Square, and fifty-six street meetings in various parts of the city, at which altogether some 20,000 wage workers were reached with the message of Industrial Unionism.

At these meetings 1,020 I. W. W. pamphlets were sold and 1,802 Bulletins, while many hundreds were distributed gratis. Sixty-one subs. to the Bulletin were taken. The total receipts of the League were more than \$70.00, of which \$59.28 went to General Headquarters for literature and Bulletins. A local of silk workers, numbering about forty members, was organized through the efforts of the League's speakers, and ten applications for membership in the I. W. W. were received at open air meetings and referred to the various locals. A special agitation was carried on among machinists in connection with the local of Metal Workers, among longshoremen and railroad workers, along the docks of the water front and in the shops of the Interborough Railway Company. With the aid of an Italian speaker, a body of Italians, is being organized into an Italian Propaganda League, and literature was sold and distributed free at various lecture centers and other places where workers congregate. All this was done in the midst of industrial depression and with the attendant excitement of a presidential election campaign. The League still continues its activity.

It is earnestly hoped that the above-quoted resolution will meet the approval of the rank and file in referendum, and that the General Organizer will be authorized to proceed with the formation of such bodies wherever his survey of the field enables him to see their necessity or advisability.

## B. H. WILLIAMS.

### HOW OR NEVER.

Contributions to this fund since our last issue show up considerably better both as to the number of contributors and the total. But still more must be done by the Active Brigade. Several regular organizers are being sustained by local unions in different sections of the country. Voluntary organizers are also doing good work in various localities. These must be kept steadily at work and more added to the list from time to time. Literature stocks must be replenished, and new literature published. Above all the Bulletin must be made a weekly again right away. All this and more can be done if the Active Brigade increases its activity. The \$1,000 mark on the "Now or Never" fund has been passed. Let us bring it to the \$2,000 notch by Christmas. Let us make it \$5,000 in three months. It can be done. AT LEAST A DOLLAR FROM EACH MEMBER, and as many more as possible. Fill out your list and send it in TODAY.

T. McDermott ..... \$ .50  
G. Seastrand ..... 1.00  
G. Hoge ..... 1.00  
A. Meet ..... .25  
C. Goethe ..... .50  
A. Strauss ..... .25  
J. P. Berry ..... .50  
Rob. Bowman ..... .50  
J. Dolan ..... .50  
H. A. Barton ..... .50  
J. Lind ..... .50  
Chas. Barnat ..... 1.00  
Jos. Hanshel ..... 1.00  
Wm. Liebrecht ..... 2.00  
H. Jensen ..... 1.00  
Andy Groen ..... .50  
Harry Jones ..... 1.00  
F. H. Alexander ..... 1.00  
F. H. Alexander, P. S. .... .30  
W. Beech ..... .50  
F. Miller ..... 2.00  
Miss Della Rewan ..... 1.00  
J. P. Reed ..... .20  
Ernest Besselmann ..... .85  
Local 38, New Orleans ..... 5.00  
J. A. Rawley ..... 1.00  
Donald J. Fraser ..... .50  
C. H. Axelson ..... 1.00  
Thomas J. O'Brien ..... 1.00  
W. Cox ..... .25  
J. Spalti ..... .25  
H. L. Galina, collection on list ..... 1.50  
J. Sebasta, collection on list No. 301 ..... 1.00  
E. Dorson ..... 1.50

Wm. E. Jackson ..... 1.00  
Local No. 60, W. F. M. Globe, Arizona ..... 10.00  
Local 161, New York ..... 5.00  
Harry Smeat ..... 1.00  
J. Howe ..... 1.00  
Geo. W. Ike ..... 1.00  
G. W. Mooney ..... 3.03  
J. Floyd ..... .50  
Theo. Myers ..... 1.00  
J. D. Reynolds ..... .25  
J. Pollak ..... .35  
John Jonas ..... .50  
G. A. Ross ..... .50  
J. Spalti ..... .25  
Abe Heilmann ..... .25  
G. Reader ..... .25  
Wm. Young ..... .25  
Geo. Ike ..... .50  
W. O. Angilly ..... .50  
John Hanlon ..... 5.00  
Aug. Halsted ..... 1.00  
John Ober ..... 2.50  
F. Velarde ..... 1.00  
R. L. Comfort ..... 1.00  
Geo. Nickerson ..... 1.00  
Paul Weidman ..... 2.00  
Edgar M. Case ..... 1.00  
C. Johnson ..... .50  
R. J. Smith ..... .50  
Wm. Van Buskirk ..... .50  
C. H. Fischer ..... 2.00  
C. A. Brichland ..... 1.00  
A. Sawyer ..... 1.00  
James Dunne ..... 1.00  
W. F. Galin ..... 2.00  
John Mitchell ..... 1.00  
D. Haberbosch ..... 1.00  
Geo. Strother ..... 1.00  
Local 273, I. W. W., Globe, Arizona ..... 10.00  
Joe Gelsch ..... 1.00  
J. D. Archer ..... .50  
Wm. Jaap ..... 2.00  
Jno. Gallanger ..... 1.00  
Jas. Mungel ..... 1.00  
Geo. H. Wiegand ..... 2.00  
E. J. Barry ..... 1.00  
William Gillam ..... 1.00  
Rob. Calahan ..... .50  
Chas. Benson ..... 1.50  
Julius Bernard ..... 1.00  
H. Traurig, balance due on lists ..... 3.25  
J. Petroff ..... 1.00

\$119.28

Previously acknowledged ..... \$ 995.91

Total ..... \$1,115.19

## CONTRIBUTIONS ON LISTS PER H. TRAURIG.

The following have been previously acknowledged in lump sums, and are included in the above total:

M. Brady ..... 1.00  
E. Libman ..... 1.00  
J. Cook ..... 1.00  
I. Baldelli ..... .25  
H. R. Engler ..... 2.00  
Frank Pearson ..... 1.00  
W. S. Wilton ..... 1.00  
P. Jacobson, on list to R. W. Gaffney ..... 1.00  
H. Traurig ..... .50  
H. Kublock ..... .50  
A. B. ..... .25  
Archie Black ..... .50  
Arvid Olson ..... 1.00  
John Walsh ..... .50  
Geo. Read ..... .25  
Bal. collection at N. Y. meeting ..... .20

Total ..... \$11.45

## DEATH OF JOE BENOKI.

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 6, 1908.

Vincent St. John.

Fellow Worker: I wish to notify you of the death of Fellow Worker Joe Benoki, who was killed at Dallas, Oregon, on the 21st of October. I received a telegram from the coroner to that effect, and I replied to him asking to find out which local of the I. W. W. he was a member of, and as he has not replied to me I wish you would insert a notice in the Bulletin to that effect. How the coroner came to notify Local 92, I do not know, as he was not a member of our local, but, however, we may find out through our paper where he does belong.

FRED C. LEWIS,  
Secretary, Local 92, I. W. W.

## SCANDINAVIAN RECEPTION AND BALL.

A grand reception and ball will be given by the Scandinavian Branch of Local Union 85, I. W. W., at Three Links Hall and Parlors, 551 N. Clark St., Saturday, December 12, 1908, at 8 p. m. Readers of the Bulletin should not forget to attend.

## COMMITTEE.

### HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS.

Please take notice that the regular meetings of Local 130, I. W. W., New York City, will hereafter be held on the first and third Thursdays of every month, at 9 p. m., at 145 East 53d St., between Lexington and Third avenues.

N. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If you receive a postal card notifying you of the expiration of your subscription to the Industrial Union Bulletin, renew at once or your name will be cut off the mailing list. Renew at once so as not to miss a copy.

## PRESTON AND SMITH REMEMBERED IN FRANCE.

"Les Temps Nouveaux" and "La Voix de Peuple," of Paris, the last named being the official organ of the "Confederation General du Travail" of France, recently contained the following statement of the Preston and Smith affair, from the pen of Aristide Pratele:

## "A NEW HATWOOD CASE."

(The Preston-Smith Affair.)

"The victims of this new capitalist outrage are not as well known militants as the heroes of the Boise trial, but are active unionists who fought the capitalist combinations of Nevada. They are altogether as worthy as Haywood and his comrades, and deserve the undivided support of the working class the world over. The affair, briefly stated, is as follows:

"In Goldfield, Nevada, the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance were in conflict with the workers organized in a local union.

A certain restaurant keeper named Silva, after having insulted a waitress in his employ, discharged her, refusing to pay the money he owed her.

The Waiters' union interviewed Silva and demanded for their fellow unionist the wages due her. The refusal of Silva put him in opposition to the union, whereupon all employees of the restaurant quit work. Union pickets were stationed around the establishment to prevent customers, ignorant of the conflict, from entering. For twenty-four hours not a single resident of Goldfield went to eat at Silva's. Then came the turn of Preston, secretary of the union, to mount guard. Seeing his enemy approach, Silva ran inside, grabbed a revolver and returning aimed the weapon at Preston. Seeing his danger, Preston drew a gun which he had with him, fired upon Silva in self-defense and fatally wounded him. Immediately Preston gave himself up. He had witnesses to prove that he acted only in self-defense. It was of no avail.

The Citizen's Alliance took advantage of the occasion to persecute those who were guilty of defending the cause of the exploited. Joseph Smith, a member of the union, was also arrested and thrown into jail. Seven other workers likewise were arrested, accused of complicity in the affair.

"Before a carefully picked jury, composed of men who were simply tools of the Citizen's Alliance, and upon the false testimony of professional thugs and gun-men, R. Preston and Joseph Smith were sentenced respectively to 25 and to 10 years in prison, after the jury had recommended the two accused to the clemency of the court, by invoking extenuating circumstances.

"Our American comrades organized a campaign of agitation for the purpose of saving the two comrades, and they have taken advantage of the approaching presidential elections to denounce this capitalist crime at all public meetings. The Industrial Union Bulletin, which records these facts, addresses a stirring appeal to the workers of all countries, asking them to sign printed petitions addressed to the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada. From the prison in Carson City, Preston and Smith have written recently a very optimistic letter in which they express hope of a speedy liberation. Without doubt, if the millions whose voice saved the leaders of the Western Federation, make themselves heard anew, the victims of the Nevada outrage will soon be freed.

"ARISTIDE PRATELLE."

## ST. JOHN ON RICHTER.

To Whom It May Concern:

My attention having been called to a letter signed H. Richter, purporting to be a report of a conversation between said Richter and myself during the fourth annual convention of the I. W. W., I take this opportunity to state to the membership of the I. W. W. and the readers of the Bulletin that there is absolutely no truth in said letter. That I at no time during the convention conversed with said Richter on any of the topics mentioned. The said letter is a wilful and deliberate tissue of lies.

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

## "HARD TIMES ENTERTAINMENT."

The Chicago Industrial District Council of the I. W. W. will give a "Hard Times" Entertainment and Dance, Saturday evening, January 2, 1909, at Brand's Hall, corner Erie and North Clark Streets. No reader of the Bulletin should fail to take in this entertainment. The admission is ten cents, including the dance.

## COMMITTEE.

### MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY ELECTED EXECUTIVE BOARD.

T. J. Cole, Railroad Transportation Worker, Blue Island, Ill.  
Francis Miller, Textile Worker, Lowell, Mass.  
Thames Whitehead, Machinist, South Wales.  
Harry L. Galina, Building Worker, St. Louis, Mo.  
Joseph J. Meyer, Metal Worker, San Francisco, Cal.

# The Fourth Annual Convention of The I. W. W.

EIGHTH DAY'S SESSION—Continued.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chair called convention to order at 2 o'clock p. m. Eight delegates absent. Organizing committee announced that they had something to offer for the Constitution Committee. Chair asked that the Committee on Organization be allowed to report, if no objections are raised, and that the former committee report later, as they may gain some information for their work from the report of said committee.

Delegate Miller asked that the matter of per capita tax be discussed, so as to arrive at an understanding before the Constitution Committee would incorporate the decisions arrived at in the constitutional amendments, as the locals he represented had proposed several changes in the constitution.

The propositions were taken up and part of them were turned over to Committee on Press, and the other to the Committee on Constitution. Motion was made that the Constitution Committee take up the matter of taxes and bring in a report in the morning. Motion carried.

Committee on Literature and Press recommends that the Bulletin be opened for advertisements.

Discussion ensued. Conover opposed the recommendation. Whitehead also objected if the advertisements would be mixed between the space left for reading matter, and advised that it be made a separate sheet; that is, the one containing advertising matter.

Williams favored the recommendation. Stark objected. Vail pleaded that it would better to raise the dues 5 cents a month, before depending on the ads. for the sustenance of the Bulletin. Cole spoke in favor of the proposition.

Whitehead amended that the proposition be adopted providing it would be ratified by a vote of the membership to whom it will be submitted. Amendment was seconded by Stark.

After some discussion the amendment was adopted by a vote of 14 to 4. Sautter and Conover wished to be recorded as voting against the amendment. Motion as amended carried, two votes dissenting.

Resolution submitted by Pinkerton. Pinkerton asked for the privilege of the floor and dwelt at length on the industrial insurance plans for transportation workers, and he asked the co-operation of all to have the propositions brought before those who are ready to organize in the I. W. W., but are reluctant on account of the inability to assure them protection on such lines as proposed by the speaker.

Moved by Stark, seconded by Morrissey, that the subject-matter lay on the table. Motion lost. Three wished to be recorded as voting against the motion. Morrissey, Stark, Rosener.

Cole presented reasons why such plans were fully in accord with the program of the I. W. W., that railroad workers, for instance, would not join the I. W. W. except they had the assurance that some features for the protection of limb and body were instituted. He explained the system of industrial insurance as proposed by Pinkerton, and asked in conclusion only that the columns of the Industrial Union Bulletin be opened to the discussion of the plans.

Motion was made to allow a discussion of the features in the Industrial Union Bulletin.

Motion carried. Committee on Resolutions recommended as follows on resolutions 19 and 21a:

"We, your Grievance Committee, report as follows on the above resolutions:

"That we do not sustain the protest of Local Union No. 6, of Cincinnati, as evidence shows that W. E. Trautmann is the owner of the handbook, and has given the Kerr Publishing Co. the right to print the book, and by so doing the book can be secured cheaper and on much better terms than where the I. W. W. orders the book done—Fred Heslewood, A. McArthur, H. L. Gaines."

Motion made by Smith, seconded by Hertz, to concur in the report of the committee. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 1. Committee on Resolutions referred the matter back to the convention for action. Motion made and seconded that the matter be

taken up. Motion carried. Chair ruled that the subject-matter be taken up serially.

Williams spoke on the resolution in defense of his actions. He claimed that the efforts to get him out of New York City were responsible; that he guarded himself against any trap as to the bakery workers' affairs in Philadelphia, and his refusal to proceed to that place by order from headquarters, he stated, as he did also in his explanation to the general office, he could not speak German or Yiddish, and a man who could command either of the languages would have been the only proper person to handle the situations in Philadelphia.

He also stated that he wanted to get his report ready for the convention, and was ready to back up his statements by letters and documents.

Motion made to lay resolution No. 1 on the table. Motion was made by Heslewood, and seconded by McArthur. Motion was put and lost.

Whitehead moved that the matter be referred back to the Grievance Committee. Motion carried, two votes dissenting.

Resolution No. 3, from Local Union No. 163, Jersey City, N. J.—Committee recommends that the papers be placed on file. Motion made to concur in report. Carried.

On resolution No. 34—Recommended the adoption. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 18—A letter from Sam. Stodel—Committee recommends that the papers be filed in the office. Motion made to adopt report of committee. Rosener argued that the letter be thrown in the waste basket. Motion carried.

Resolution submitted by Trainor was read, but as the delegate was reported sick the chair appointed Delegate Richter to inform him on the subject-matter, and a motion carried to defer action on the resolution until Trainor would be heard and give statement of what Chas. Moyer had said at the W. F. of M. convention about Vincent St. John.

Committee on Constitution continued its report.

The committee recommended the following amendments to Section 1, Article 2, relating to the providing of more officers in the organization:

Motion made to adopt report of committee.

Walsh argued on the propositions, and objected against adding more officers to the ones provided for in the constitution now; the cutting of salaries of two officers to give a position to a third would not change conditions, as the present officers do not draw their salaries anyway.

Williams argued for the adoption of the report, and claimed that for the sake of efficiency in carrying out the work of the organization more officers should be engaged.

Francis Miller spoke against the proposed amendments and wished that the two general secretaries also act as editor until such time when the services of an editor would be required.

St. John argued that the lack of funds caused double work at the office because it took all efforts to finance the organization. He thinks that a first-class stenographer and first-class bookkeeper be required providing there be enough funds to pay them.

As far as my salary is concerned, I do not want any more from this organization than I could earn when working in my industry, and as far as back salary is concerned, the organization can have my receipt at any time they call for it.

Trautmann argued that the present office force could not be organized for sufficient efficiency because of lack of funds. The amendments as proposed would not change the situation.

Wm. Yates amended the motion that the officers of the organization should consist of a general secretary-treasurer and an editor, and that the Constitution Committee be instructed to word a clause accordingly.

Whitehead spoke in favor of amendment. Vail argued against any change of the constitution. Hertz contended that one directing head must be recognized. Williams argued that it is the fault of the system and not of the men—could not understand how an editor should be made an officer of the I. W. W.; that the same thing had been up last year.

J. Smith favored one directing head. McArthur moved the previous motion. The amendment was put and carried with three dissenting votes. Constitution Committee stated that they had no more to report at this time.

Discussion on the question of per capita tax ensued.

Williams argued that lower dues would bring better results to the general organization. Williams argued that voluntary contributions have brought more than taxes. Whitehead believes that lower dues would bring more workers into the movement and eventually accrue to the benefit of general headquarters; that while the dues would be lower the unions would use more money for literature and propaganda on educational lines.

Walsh argued that dues be put up higher—to 25 cents per member. That in the West they are arguing that the cutting down of per capita tax was rather a cheap proposition, and they are wondering how an organization can exist on such a low dues system. Wm. Yates contended that they could not get money from headquarters, and if the local unions were permitted to have the money by paying a lower per capita tax the money could be used extensively for organizing purposes.

A. Yates argued that the lowering down of tax would bring more members, and thus General Headquarters would also proportionally get the revenues from a larger membership.

Miller wants to see a uniform rate of taxes. If the Western workers wish to support the revolutionary movement they should assess themselves. Heslewood claimed that the Western workers do not want any reduction of taxes, and he would advise to let the constitution remain as it is.

Hertz argued that lower taxes would be a stimulus for renewed activity. Williams did not see how the convention should legislate separately for the West from the East. Both should co-operate so that the slaves in the bee-hive factories of the East can benefit from the contributions from the West. He referred to arguments put up by supporters of the I. W. W.—how the difference in tax paid to the A. F. of L. and to the I. W. W. could be explained.

Motion made by Axelson, seconded by Johnson, that the tax of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers to five cents per member per month to General Headquarters, and that the said National Union should not sell stamps to its subordinate bodies for less than 10 cents.

Amendment to the amendment was made to insert all national industrial unions, and strike out textile workers, and strike out "8½" and insert instead "5," and strike out "15" and insert "10."

Axelson argued that that was an effort to get more revenues to General Headquarters. Ettor argued that the lowering of monthly dues in San Pedro resulted in a loss of members on that account. Williams substituted that General Headquarters sell stamps to national industrial unions at 5 cents, the national industrial union to have power to fix the amount which they will receive for these stamps. Substitute motion carried, one vote dissenting.

A member of the Pöuren Defense Committee was given the privilege of the floor and he explained the matter in connection with the attempts to surrender the refugee to the Russian authorities. A mass meeting was to be held. He requested the convention to delegate two representatives to represent the I. W. W. in that mass meeting. Request was granted by unanimous consent, and the chair appointed Walsh and Ettor.

Convention adjourned. Motion included all amendments for instructions to the Constitution Committee.

## NINTH DAY.

Wednesday, September 30, 1908.

Forenoon Session.

Chair called convention to order at 8 o'clock A. M. Roll call was read.

Resolution was presented to convention to-wit:

Trainor referred in an argument that a Trinidad paper had an account which however did not insinuate, but on the floor of the Western Federation of Miners' convention, which he attended as visitor, Randall had made a statement that he thought that St. John was a gold leader before the controversy in Goldfield but that he changed his mind thereafter. Trainor verified what Moyer had said on the floor of the W. F. of M. convention, and Mahoney had backed up Moyer in repeating the same scurrilous statements. When asked to produce the evidence on the floor of said convention by Hutchinson, Randall evaded the issue and later explained that it was unconstitutional.

St. John read the clipping from the Trinidad paper in which St. John was referred to and also read a personal letter from Hutchinson in which the statements alleged to have been made by Randall and Moyer were verified.

A motion was made by Williams, seconded by House, that the resolution be adopted and published in the Bulletin. Motion carried unanimously.

Constitution Committee continued its report: The committee reported that the matter re general officers be reconsidered. Moved and seconded to reconsider the matter.

Motion carried, with five dissenting votes. Moved by Axelson, seconded by Vail, that recommendations of committee be adopted, that is the recommendation of committee, to-wit: "The General Officers of the I. W. W. shall be a general secretary, treasurer, a general organizer and a general executive board composed of the above named officers and one member of each industrial department. A provisional general executive board consisting of the two secretaries above named and five additional members shall be maintained until such time as the departmental organization is formed."

Constitution committee recommended as a temporary arrangement that the two officers should co-operate in the editorship of the Bulletin, until such time as the general executive board can fill the office with an editor. Committee also recommended "the duties of the general organizer shall be to supervise the propaganda work and the work of organizers in the field." Walsh in argument claimed that two men in editing the paper would cause confusion, objects to organizer having nothing else but to supervise organizers where there are none in the field, believes that an editor should be provided for, as such editor had the most important function to perform in a revolutionary organization.

Ettor supported report of the committee, objected against editor being made an officer, for fear that he may become thereby autocratic in his actions, he does not believe that any officer of the I. W. W. should have a vote in the deliberations of the administrative bodies of the organization.

Jerry Smith said that he believes as expressed in the previous day's session that no officer, not executive board member, should have a vote in the conventions of the I. W. W. Vail: We do not want that such things should happen in the I. W. W., as expressed by Dan De Leon, who said that nothing is permitted to appear in the People without his consent. Such a power is dangerous to the movement.

Previous question was asked for, motion carried, two votes dissenting. Recommendations of the committee were adopted by a vote of 11 against 4. Constitution Committee reported on Art. 2, Sec. 3, that fiscal year should end on August 31st. Moved to adopt report and seconded. Motion carried.

Committee also recommends that Sec. 3 of Art. 2 be changed to read: "In case he shall resign, or be removed from office." The convention concurred in report.

Amendments of Br. 2, local union 165, that clause 5 of Art. 2 be stricken out. Committee recommends adversely.

Moved by Axelson and seconded by Johnson, that the clause be stricken out.

Williams argued that the non-bonding of officers had caused the wreck of many a union. Whitehead argued that the constitution stay as it is, as an honest man would favor to be bonded to protect himself.

Vail contended that the bonding of officers will not save the organization from dishonest officers as it would be necessary to drag a case into the court before a bonding company would recompense for dishonest acts of officers.

Stark is against the change in the constitution.

Wm. Yates argued that no law will make a man honest nor will bonds, not more as laws against drunkenness will stop the evil of drunkenness.

Amendment to motion was made that officers be bonded.

Previous question was asked for, motion carried.

The motion to leave it as it is carried. Resolution No. 14, Committee on Constitution recommended that the amendment of Branch No. 2 of Union No. 165 be adopted, that general officers should receive \$90.00 per month as salary.

This recommendation also covered resolution 26, submitted by local union No. 530 of Providence, R. I., in which is provided that \$100 per month be the salary. Johnson moved and it was seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. Motion carried, one vote dissenting.

Duties of members of the G. E. B. Committee recommends that constitution remain unchanged; two of the committee voted in the minority.

After lengthy discussion the report of the committee against the amendments proposed by Executive Board Member Williams to "Sec. 2, Art. 2, Duties of General Executive Board," was adopted.

Recommendation of committee as to salary of organizers. Committee recommended on amendments of local union 178 and local union 165, Br. 2 that the clause should read as follows:

"They shall receive as compensation for their services three dollars per day and transportation."

Amendment was made by Axelson and seconded, that no member of the General Executive Board shall serve as organizer.

Arguments by Trainor that organizers can not live on three dollars per day, as they have other expenses besides eating and getting to places of meetings. Amendment was offered to the amendment by Whitehead to the effect that the convention adopt the proposition of local union No. 178.

Miller moved as a substitute for the whole as follows: "That salaries to range from \$18 to \$25 per week plus the mileage and organizing expenses."

Substitute was withdrawn later. Walsh spoke in favor of Axelson's amendment. Heslewood argued that wages of organizers should be enough to sustain themselves and families if married, that hard and fast rules can not be laid down because of the differences in living expenses in the different parts of the country.

Williams argued that the constitution should stand as it is. He contended that executive members should be permitted to act as organizers when needed, on account of their better experience with matters of the organization.

Walsh pointed to the fact that an executive board member would have authority over an organizer when coming to a district where an organizer was conducting a strike. Wrangles would be the inevitable result of divided authority.

Wm. Yates does not favor to have executive board members under pay of the organization.

Further discussion was carried on, the amendment of Axelson that no member of the G. E. B. should act as organizer carried by a vote of 11 against 4.

The amendment of local union No. 178 was lost. Motion to leave the constitution as it is with the Axelson amendment appended carried with two dissenting votes.

Committee on Constitution recommended the adoption of amendment of local union No. 178, relative to payment of mileage of delegates by the general organization.

Whitehead in support of the report of the committee argued that unions in far distant places are disfranchised because of the inability to pay mileage and expenses of delegates. Morrissey claimed that if the general organization would have to pay the mileage of unions sending two or three delegates it would break up the organization. Wm. Yates opposed the report.

Others discussed the subject matter and finally an amendment was made by Yates that the expenses of delegates attending the convention shall be borne by their respective locals, mileage to be pooled among locals sending delegates.

Previous question was asked for. Motion carried. Amendment of Wm. Yates was put and carried.

Committee reported that they had concurred unanimously in the amendment proposed by local union No. 222 to Art. 3, Sec. 16, to-wit:

"The convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is the legislative body of the organization and its enactments are of legal force when sustained upon a referendum vote by the whole membership touching any and all amendments to the organic law which the convention may adopt—and so forth."

Motion was made and carried to adopt the report of the committee.

Committee on Constitution recommends that Sec. 1, Art. 5, read as follows: "The revenue of the organization shall be derived as follows: Charter fees for National Industrial Departments shall be \$25, charter fees for National Industrial Unions, District Councils, and local unions shall be ten dollars.

Recommendation was adopted by the convention.

Committee recommends that all words where they appear in that section referring to National Industrial Departments be stricken out and the words "National Industrial Unions" be substituted instead.

Motion to adopt report was carried.

On proposition of local union No. 59, relative to the issuance of weekly dues stamps, committee recommended that it be referred to the incoming executive board. Motion to adopt report was carried.

Art. 6, Secs. 4 and 5. Committee recommends the adoption of the following change, to-wit: "That the word trade be eliminated wherever it occurs," and that Sec. 5 be as follows:

"No member of an industry which is organized in his locality is qualified for admission in the mixed local in the same locality, and no member of the mixed local can remain a member of the same after an industrial union of his industry has been organized in that locality."

Motion to concur in report was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 36 was reported on by the resolution committee and it was recommended that same be referred to the constitution committee. (Part of St. John's report.)

Document No. 37 was referred to the organizing committee.

Announcement was made that convention would meet at third floor in the afternoon.

## WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Chair called convention to order at 2 o'clock P. M. Roll call was read, four delegates absent.

Resolution on Propaganda Leagues was read as follows:

Resolution was signed by J. J. Stark, J. A. Jones, Wm. Rice, E. G. Flynn, Thos. Whitehead, F. Müller, Fred Heslewood, Vincent St. John, James P. Thompson, H. L. Gaines, Theo. Hertz, Joseph J. Ettor, W. E. Trautmann, J. D. Smith, J. H. Walsh, J. B. McArthur.

Discussion. Trainor argued that Leagues of that kind have caused more trouble than anything else.

McArthur moved and Williams seconded that the resolution be adopted.

Wm. Yates opposed the motion. Motion was amended by Whitehead and seconded by Sautter that the resolution be submitted to a referendum vote.

After some discussion the previous question was asked for. Motion carried, one vote dissenting.

A roll call was demanded on the amendment to refer the matter to a referendum vote. Thirty votes were cast for the amendment and 27 against. Motion as amended then carried.

Trainor, Wm. Yates and Geo. Conover were strongly opposed to the subject matter, and wished to be recorded so in the minutes that they were opposed to Propaganda Leagues.

Executive Board Member Williams submitted a supplementary report, especially on the Bridgeport affair.

Whitehead moved and McArthur seconded, that the matter except the part referring to finances be placed on file, the other part to be referred to finance committee.

Williams explained that he will explain financial matters and Yates questions before the auditing committee. Motion that financial part go to auditing committee carried.

Delegate Rosener addressed a communication to the convention asking a ruling whether two branches of a local union having a joint membership of 25 be considered in a general meeting the majority over another branch that has a membership of 96 in good standing. Convention decided that chair write out a ruling on the case, which was as follows:

"That the decision of the general membership in general meeting assembled of an industrial union is the supreme authority in the industrial union, and cannot be overruled by branches or the general committee of the industrial union."

The committee on organization reported.

A. Yates raised objections on account of the understanding that organizers were to make themselves self-sustaining.

As there was a dispute over the order sending Walsh to Vancouver, it was ruled that objections would lay over until the minutes of the executive board would be on hand.

Motion was made to concur in report of committee.

Moved by Axelson, seconded by Rosener, to give Ettor the floor to explain his understanding about the self-sustaining of organizers, on account of Williams' claims for back payment.

Axelson amended and it was seconded by House that organizers be furnished literature free of charge.

Conover of Cincinnati asked whether the demand of the locals be represented about furnishing statements of organizers to every local would be considered. Chair stated that that would be done.

Secretary Trautmann explained his version about the self-sustaining of organizers, and claimed that there is a disagreement as to what was understood to be a self-sustaining organizer when the executive board decided to send them out on that plan.

Wm. Yates read letters from the Bulletin about the General Secretary's opinion on the sending of Walsh to Vancouver, and he read the letter he had sent to Trautmann on that subject.

Walsh in answer reviewed in detail the work of the past two years, gave reasons for his trip to Alaska, and also accounted for the inability to get better results in that district. He showed that it was absolutely imperative to have a man in Vancouver during the strike of the longshore workers.

Whitehead stated that he had watched Walsh's work and so had others and he could not see where Walsh was imposing in any way on the organization.

Ettor gave his reasons for submitting the matter of self-sustenance of organizers to the G. E. B. at the suggestion of the General Secretary, who had written that he was powerless to remedy things as there was a misunderstanding as to whether organizers should charge, while working on the basis of self-sustenance, the daily pay of \$3.00.

Part 1 of report of organization committee was then read and adopted, to-wit: "The committee on organization compliments the work of the organizers, both volunteer and national organizers, and would recommend that their back

(Continued on page 4.)



